

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

WASHINGTON TIMES 29 SEP 1986 Pg.12

Embassy in Moscow infested with 'bugs'

By Richard Beeston
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

The unfinished U.S. Embassy in Moscow is suffering from a severe plague of bugs — the electronic variety.

The listening devices have been discovered in steel girders supplied by Soviet firms, according to U.S. officials, who say they were implanted during the casting.

U.S. News & World Report, whose Moscow correspondent Nicholas Daniloff has been accused of espionage by Soviet authorities, said yesterday that extra crews have been flown in from the United States to finish the work after construction was delayed by discovery of the bugs.

A Soviet microphone was once found hidden in the U.S. seal above the ambassador's desk in the present embassy, and electronic devices capable of transmitting what was

typed were found in embassy typewriters.

The site of the new U.S. embassy in Moscow is on low-lying land.

In a much-criticized decision, however, the United States has permitted the Soviet Union to build its new embassy in Washington on high ground. It is located on Wisconsin Avenue above Georgetown — overlooking the White House, the Pentagon and the State Department — an ideal arrangement for eavesdropping.

But the vast white fortress where most Soviet diplomats and staff will eventually live has had problems of its own.

During the early stages of construction, Soviet supervisors found that a large quantity of concrete had been poured by an American construction company into the foundations without embassy supervision.

Fearing bugs, they ordered it removed, and the foundations had to be repoured.

Washington Times
30 September 1986

Tough on buggers

"Now is the time for Congress to get tough with the Soviet 'buggers.' Enough is enough," said Rep. William Broomfield, Michigan Republican. He introduced a resolution to put Congress on record as opposing any use of the new Soviet Embassy in Washington until the bugging problem is solved at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

"According to recent accounts, State Department technicians found electronic devices planted in the precast pillars, floors and walls of the U.S. chancery in Moscow. As construction of the new building continues, listening devices are regularly discovered implanted in walls, steel beams and other equipment," said Mr. Broomfield in a statement.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has been completed but cannot be occupied until the U.S. Embassy in Moscow is finished, under an agreement reached by the State Department and the Soviets. The U.S. Embassy is already five years behind a schedule that called for completion in 1981.

Washington Post 28 September 86

Moscow Embassy Work May Halt Over Implanted Listening Devices

United Press International

Work may have to be halted indefinitely on the new U.S. Embassy in Moscow because "sophisticated listening devices have been implanted in everything," U.S. News & World Report reported yesterday.

The news magazine, in its Oct. 6 issue, said the seriousness of the problems was unmasked by U.S. investigators combing the eight-story building in September.

The State Department was prompted to agree to congressional demands for a top-to-bottom inspection by outside experts.

Construction of the embassy is five years behind schedule and \$80

million over budget. Some experts in the intelligence community suggest that the \$167 million building may have to be demolished before it is completed.

"Sophisticated listening devices have been implanted in everything from precast floors and prefabricated concrete columns to steel beams," the magazine said.

The new problems with the embassy could further complicate relations between the two countries. Soviet families have moved into a new embassy complex in Washington but, by agreement, diplomats cannot occupy offices there until work is finished on the U.S. facility in Moscow.

September 30, 1986

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 3331

becoming an army—must be trained to maintain public order.

Dengo said that this destabilization plot bears no relationship to the incidents on Central Avenue in San Jose Wednesday afternoon, when a group of Atlantic area peasants, led by extremists, confronted the Civil Police after erecting obstacles in some streets of the capital.

Dengo, who refused to reveal details of the investigation underway about Costa Ricans being trained in Nicaragua, said he does not know whether the movements of these nationals are being tracked after they enter national territory.

"On Costa Rica's horizon, there are black clouds of enemies who lie in wait to catch democracy whenever it slips," Dengo declined to give any further details.

In August, two Costa Ricans who had been trained in terrorist activities in Libya were discovered in the Security Ministry. The two men managed to work undetected for a month.

Reports about nationals trained in Nicaragua were published at the time, but not enough information was given to the press.

**BUG OFF, MR. GORBACHEV!
KEEP YOUR LISTENING
DEVICES OUT OF OUR EMBASSY**

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 1986

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a concurrent resolution which prohibits any Russians from occupying their new embassy in Washington until the technical problems associated with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow are resolved. Now is the time for Congress to get tough with the Soviet buggers. Enough is enough.

I am deeply disturbed about recent reports that the new U.S. chancery in Moscow is bugged. This is clearly the time for our Government to make it perfectly clear to the Russians that they will not occupy their new chancery in Washington until reports about the technical problems at our chancery in the U.S.S.R. are resolved.

According to recent accounts, U.S. Department of State technicians found electronic devices planted in the precast pillars, floors, and walls of the U.S. chancery in Moscow. As construction of the new building continues, listening devices are regularly discovered implanted in walls, steel beams, and other equipment.

Soviet workers did the initial building of the shell of the building and were then banned from the site. At that point, U.S. technicians checked the building before a U.S. construction team finishes the construction work.

The magnitude of the sophisticated bugging operation may result in our Government having to demolish the building before it is completed.

Under an existing agreement with the Soviets, some Russian families have moved into a few buildings at the new Soviet Embassy complex here in Washington. U.S. Marines assigned to our present Embassy in Moscow have also occupied the Marine quarters in the new American Embassy compound.

By agreement, Soviet diplomats cannot occupy offices here until work is finished on the U.S. facility in Moscow. Should the exten-

sive bugging operation of our new chancery result in the demolition of that building, I recommend that the Soviets, who already occupy certain parts of their vast complex in Washington, be moved off the property. I am certain that they would vacate their choice Washington site with heavy heart given the fact that the Embassy complex occupies one of the highest points in the city. That prime location gives them the best point in town from which to intercept U.S. communications.

Since our diplomatic facilities in Moscow are the prime target of Soviet surveillance, I urge our Government to ensure that our new structure is absolutely secure before moving into it. In the meantime, Soviet diplomats must continue to be banned from their chancery here in the United States. It's time to play hard ball with Mr. Gorbachev and company.

MANDATING BENEFITS OF EMPLOYEES

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 1986

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4300, the Parental and Medical Leave Act of 1986, is expected to be considered by the House of Representatives before the close of the 99th Congress. H.R. 4300 mandates that businesses provide parental and disability leave. In its present form it grants 18 weeks of unpaid leave for new mothers and fathers within any 2-year period, upon the birth, adoptive or foster placement, or serious illness of a child or parent. Another provision of the bill would grant 26 weeks of unpaid disability leave, within any 1-year period, for a serious health problem.

I commend any employer who offers his or her employees parental and medical leave. However, I do not favor passage of this bill, because Congress should not mandate these benefits. Doing so is contrary to the voluntary, flexible, and comprehensive benefit system that the private sector has developed. Employers and employees are the ones who should decide the nature of employee benefit packages. If such leaves are forced upon employers it is likely that they will have to reduce some other form of employee benefit. Furthermore, small businesses need a flexible and competitive environment that encourages economic growth.

I am also concerned about the precedent that H.R. 4300 creates. It seems to me that this bill is an effort on the part of some to force a social agenda down the throats of private enterprise in this country. Parental leave legislation is being brought to the American free enterprise system by the same folks who brought \$2 trillion of Federal debt to the American taxpayer. The authors of legislation which created Federal program after Federal program designed to alleviate all the social ills of this country, with no regard for the costs, have found the troughs dry. The taxpayer will no longer pay for any more wasteful and unnecessary Federal boondoggles. Now, the leaders of new social order have found a new way of furthering their social agenda. They have decided to impose it directly on American business.

Last year, Congress enacted a law (Public Law 99-272) which requires employers to

continue health insurance for up to 36 months for employees who die and for up to 36 months for widows, spouses, and dependents of terminated employees. Although that law requires employers to pay the health care premiums, legislation is now pending to require employers to pick up that cost. Other items on the social agenda are comparable worth evaluations, high risk occupational disease notification, and national catastrophic health insurance.

It is essential that management have the ability to make workplace and economic decisions, without burdensome and unwarranted Government interference. The Federal Government's involvement in these fundamental business decisions represents an increase in Federal regulation at a time when more flexibility and less regulation is needed.

As ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, I also oppose H.R. 4300 because of the serious trade implications that could result with its passage. This bill could hamper our international competitiveness and should not be used as a tradeoff between social program expectations and a healthy economic base for the country.

One of the reasons advanced by proponents of the bill is that all other industrialized countries have mandated very similar social responsibilities upon employers. Rather than convincing me that I should support H.R. 4300 for this reason, such an argument tells me that I should seek to keep U.S. businesses free from these responsibilities. Our industries are facing enough problems competing with other countries who produce products at a lower cost. We do not need another regulation that could further hamper the competitiveness of American businesses. Imposing mandatory benefits translates into higher labor costs for businesses. Furthermore, while the United States may be the only industrialized nation without mandatory leave, it is also the only industrialized nation producing jobs at a rate of 600,000 annually and bringing increasing numbers of women into the job market.

Mandating benefits is a dangerous trend. If we continue to dictate to business what must be given to workers as the cost of employment, we will eventually find ourselves with a host of wonderful, statutory benefits and no jobs available to American workers. Just as the American taxpayers could not afford the generous social agenda in past years, American businesses cannot afford today's social agenda.

INVOCATION OF MARTIN JENCO TO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 29, 1986

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit to the RECORD the invocation to the House of Representatives by Father Martin Jenco on September 10, 1986. The brief moments of his invocation were very special to me because I feel deeply his continuing concern for the remaining American hostages in Lebanon: Terry Anderson,